

## GREAT POWERS ORDER TROOPS SENT TO PEKIN

Force of 1000 Men of Various  
Nationalities Will Arrive in  
Chinese Capital Some  
Time Today.

PREMIER YUAN HAS  
LOST ALL CONTROL

Willing to Pardon All Return-  
ing Mutineers, but Has Re-  
ceived No Response to  
His Offer.

By International News Service.  
PEKIN, March 2.—Foreign inter-  
vention to stop further bloodshed in  
this city was decided upon today,  
and tonight foreign troops are  
hastening to the capital from every  
post within a two days' journey. A  
detachment of several hundred United  
States troops is hurrying to the scene  
from Tientsin, and British, German,  
French, Japanese and Russian soldiers  
are on the march from other points.

Scores of Christian missionaries have  
been murdered by the mutinous Chinese  
troops. A dispatch from Pao Ting Fu  
tells of the massacre of several French  
Catholic priests there this morning.

All the available foreign forces are now  
concentrated at the foreign legations, in  
which are gathered as many foreign  
residents as there is room for. The  
compound has been closed and every  
legation is bristling with the bayonets  
of a heavy guard.

The loss from fire alone in this city  
will reach \$20,000,000.

### Minister's Confer.

The foreign ministers met in confer-  
ence this morning immediately after the  
receipt of a message from Tang Shu Yi,  
personal representative of President Yuan  
Shi Kai, in which he officially sets forth  
the gravity of the situation and asked  
that the powers take action.

A Japanese battleship has started for  
Taku, at the mouth of the river Weiho,  
in the province of Chi Li, thirty miles  
southeast of Tien Tsin, to establish wire-  
less communication with the Italian station  
at Pekin.

Noting continued throughout last  
night and, after a rest of two hours  
early this morning, broke out again at  
8 o'clock. At that hour a detachment  
of artillery, headed by a band, marched  
to the palace of Duke Kwei Hsiang-shan,  
father of the emperor dowager, shelled  
the palace and set it afire. The palace  
was looted of \$700,000 in money and most  
of its valuable furnishings and art ob-  
jects. The soldiers then instituted an  
 orgy of rioting and robbery.

### Butchered in Streets.

Scores of private residences were  
burned and hundreds of shops looted.  
Many of the terrified residents who had  
fled to the streets were shot down and  
decapitated. Headless torsos are  
lying everywhere. Seemingly crazed and  
bereft of all reason by their own hideous  
atrocities, the looters are fighting among  
themselves.

The mutinous troops de-  
fying to the command of Chang Hu Ai  
Chi are divided into two hostile fac-  
tions, which are waging actual warfare  
in the outskirts of the city. Any sol-  
dier found disloyal to his own faction  
is beheaded, as are all prisoners.

The city of Pao Ting Fu presents a  
scene of utter devastation. The garri-  
son there mutinied last night and hun-  
dreds of civilians were killed in their  
homes. The soldiers swept through the  
principal streets, looting and firing  
every house and store in their path.  
Large areas of the city are smoldering  
heaps of debris and still other sections  
are burning tonight.

### More Troops Revolt.

The ranks of the mutineers were  
swelled by large numbers of the re-  
sistant troops in this city, who marched  
to Pao Ting Fu yesterday afternoon.  
Hearing of their departure, Yuan Shi  
Kai ordered them halted and killed, if  
necessary, but they arrived in safety and  
joined the local garrison in the pillaging.  
The French Catholic priests were mur-  
dered in cold blood in their mission.  
Another band of Pekin mutineers went  
today to Fengtai, twenty miles from this  
city, and looted and burned a large part  
of the city. The women and children  
were all gathered within the British mil-

## No Account Too Small

No account is too small to  
receive our very best atten-  
tion. Many of the largest ac-  
counts in this institution were  
opened with moderate sums.  
We realize that the steady  
and substantial growth of  
this company is largely due to  
the fact that it has always ex-  
tended courteous and efficient  
attention to patrons whether  
their deposits were large or small.

Savings accounts from \$1.00  
upwards earn interest at 4  
per cent, added semi-annually.

SALT LAKE SECURITY  
& TRUST CO.,  
32 Main St.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS  
\$400,000.00

## TOTS TELL OF WOES IN LAWRENCE STRIKE

(Continued From Page One.)

ent, as was John Golden, president of  
the textile workers' union.  
Representative Berger of Wisconsin,  
the Socialist member of congress, ex-  
plained his reasons for asking a federal  
investigation.

"It is not an investigation of the con-  
ditions in Lawrence on the constitutional  
point of the brutal interference with  
women and children at the place. What  
my bill proposes to investigate now is  
the relations of the American Woolen  
company to the strike of its operatives at  
Lawrence, Mass.

The American Woolen company has  
for years been the recipient of a govern-  
ment subsidy in the form of a high  
tariff. It has been claimed that this is  
to protect labor. Yet I see this claim  
that it is generally conceded that these  
operatives are among the lowest paid  
of those of any industry in America.

This strike took place as a revolt against  
a reduction of about 50 cents per week  
out of a wage averaging less than \$6 per  
week.

An investigation of the American  
Woolen company property is within the  
jurisdiction of the house. It is surely  
justified, at least as much as the in-  
vestigation of the steel trust, the sugar  
trust or the money trust."

Mr. Berger charged that the working  
communities where wages are least and  
conditions hardest are the recruiting  
places for the victims of the "white  
slaves" traffic.

### Mill Worker's Story.

The first witness called by Representa-  
tive Berger was Samuel Lipson, a  
weaver. He said he was classed as a  
skilled workman and earned from \$8  
to \$10 a week, on which he supported  
a wife and four children. He told the  
committee of times when he earned less  
and his family had lived on bread and  
water.

"The days we eat meat are considered  
as holidays by the children," the witness  
said.

The room was crowded with spectators  
when Lipson was called the witness stand  
and Representative Poon of North Caro-  
lina asked him to describe the scene at  
the station when the police and militia  
prevented children from being sent away  
from the strike city. Lipson told of the  
police grabbing the children and throw-  
ing them into patrol wagons and of  
shouting at and clubbing their mothers.

"Did you really see the mothers  
clubbed?" Poon asked.

### MARTIAL LAW HAS BEEN PROCLAIMED

PEKIN, March 2.—Martial law, which  
has been proclaimed in the capital, is  
operating successfully. At 1 o'clock this  
morning quiet prevailed near the legat-  
ions, but continual cannonading was  
heard in the direction of Feng-Tai, with  
which the communication has been cut  
off temporarily.

A detachment of American troops is  
due at 8:30 o'clock this morning. One  
train, due at 7:30 o'clock last night, has  
not arrived.

The legations are preparing for a siege.  
Direct attacks on the legation quarter  
are not feared, but the Chinese troops  
possessing modern guns, which must  
be used effectively if turned on the leg-  
ations.

The dynamiting of the bridges on  
the Hankow railway and because of the  
fighting along the Tien Tsin line, Pekin  
temporarily is out of communication with  
the outside world. The foreign guards along  
the railway will be increased.

The diplomatic body held a conference  
last night and considered measures for  
the restoration and maintenance of com-  
munication with Tien Tsin. The river  
now is open; therefore, it may not be  
necessary to guard the line between Tien  
Tsin and Chin Wang Tao, as it will be  
possible to reach the sea by way of the  
river.

It is reported here the Third and Twen-  
tieth divisions are battling at Feng-Tai,  
where 100 British troops are stationed.  
The Britishers, while protecting women  
and children, have been unable to stop  
the looting and could not prevent the  
burning of the station. A passenger  
train which was bound for Pekin re-  
turned to Tien Tsin, fearing to pass  
through the Feng-Tai region.

The legations would not be surprised  
had all telegraph communication been in-  
terrupted and they are arranging a wire-  
less system between the legations here  
and Japanese warships at Tien Tsin.

The ministers are agreed that the present  
crisis in the protection of the legations,  
but think it advisable that the guards be  
reinforced by 1000 additional troops.

Fears are entertained for the safety of  
missionaries at Pao-Ting-Fu, which has  
been looted and large areas of which  
were burned, and at other cities in the  
north which the mutiny is spreading.

Foreigners resident in these cities have  
been unable to escape, owing to the de-  
struction of bridges. News reaching here  
indicates that a number of these towns  
have been sacked.

The American women and children  
have been concentrated from the other  
missions into the American compound of the  
Methodist mission, a block from the leg-  
ation quarter. This compound is surround-  
ed by high walls and can be defended  
easily. The men connected with the mis-  
sions remain in their own quarters.

Yuan Shi Kai has ordered the mil-

"No," the witness replied, "but I saw  
them shoved around."  
Lipson referred to the killing of John  
Ramey, who was hounded by the mil-  
itia as he stood indignantly the witness  
said, in front of his own home. He said  
Ramey was not a striker and that he  
was hounded because Lipson added  
that the strike had been started seven  
weeks ago and the militia was called in  
immediately after the mill workers had  
a little trouble with the police.

### Blames the Police.

"And the police started this trouble,"  
he said. "We were not striking against  
the police or the militia. They started  
the trouble. They started the trouble  
in groups on the street and they en-  
forced their arguments with the batons."

Referring to the killing of a woman  
striker, Anna Lopez, Lipson was ques-  
tioned.

"Who killed her?" asked Chairman  
Henry.

"Our witnesses," said Lipson, "saw  
them shoot her. They shot her and the  
woman fell, but the police tell a different  
story."

"Were the two strike leaders, Eitor and  
Giovannitti, arrested in this connection?"  
asked Henry.

The witness admitted this was so.  
"But," he added, "we would have been  
killed in a moment. They started the  
trouble in groups on the street and they en-  
forced their arguments with the batons."

Lipson defended Eitor, who is in jail,  
by declaring he had always counseled  
the strikers to keep cool. "But," being de-  
scribed as a strike leader, he was taken  
from them, seeing their women  
without clothing and their little ones  
going barefooted, the strikers may have  
resorted to acts of violence, such as  
throwing ice and snow."

### Care of the Children.

"Why did the strikers want to send  
their children away from Lawrence?"  
Representative Stanley of Kentucky in-  
quired.

"To keep them from being hurt," Lip-  
son replied.

At this point Representative Harris of  
Massachusetts spoke against the charac-  
ter of the examination of Lipson. He  
described the children as being taken  
from their homes, and the federal govern-  
ment could have no concern and requested  
that he be limited to the incident of the  
prevention of the children leaving Lawrence.

Chairman Henry declared the investiga-  
tion involved the facts leading up to the  
incident.

Representative Foster of Illinois asked  
Lipson if it were true that the striking  
textile workers had thousands of dollars  
collected in the savings banks of Law-  
rence.

### Contradicts Berger.

John Golden, president of the textile  
workers' union, was called to the stand.  
He made a statement contradicting al-  
legations made by Representative Berger  
of Wisconsin.

"Mr. Berger," he said, "made the state-  
ment that the Industrial Workers of the  
World had collected thousands of dollars  
in Lawrence and that I affiliated with  
the American Federation of Labor, repre-  
senting the textile workers. The truth of the  
matter is that when this revolution broke  
out in Lawrence, I was not in Lawrence. I  
was in New York. I was not in Lawrence  
when the Industrial Workers of the World  
had just 24 members. That was the  
organization I represent has 208 members  
in Lawrence and is twenty years old."

Mr. Golden declared further that he  
held no office in the Lawrence strike and  
before the Industrial Workers of the  
World came into Lawrence he was an  
objector to the strike as could be imagined  
to the mill owners.

"Whenever I came to town the mill  
hands were warned to beware of me,"  
he said. "We went thousands of dollars  
trying to organize Lawrence, but were  
unsuccessful. I want to urge an  
investigation of Lawrence."

### Conception of Strike.

Representative Campbell asked Golden  
why he regarded the Lawrence strike as  
a revolution.

"On the conception of a strike," said  
Golden, "is one that is brought about in  
a sympathetic and orderly manner. But  
in this instance there was not a soul on  
the ground who was not a revolutionary."  
The first reduction took place before  
the distribution of the pay envelopes.

Turning to Representative Berger, he  
said:

"It is all the fault of your errors and  
your Haywood, who have gone to the  
mill owners and poisoned the minds of the  
workers. They have not preached trades  
unionism to them, but absolute anar-  
chy."

"That's a lie," cried several of the  
girl strikers, and Chairman Henry  
threatened to clear the room.

"Is the Industrial Workers of the  
World an organization of anarchists?"  
asked Mr. Poon of Carolina.

"No," said Golden. "The Industrial  
Workers of the World is a union of work-  
ers, and we are not anarchists. We are  
not anarchists. We are not anarchists."

"Have they urged violence?" asked Mr.  
Campbell.

"Yes," said Golden, "one man said  
the gun-shops had better get busy, be-  
cause he was going out and buy a re-  
volver."

"Who was that?"

"Eitor," replied Golden.

"He never said that. That's a lie,"  
said several of the witnesses.

## MRS. JACK CUDAHY TRAPS HER BURGLAR

(Continued From Page One.)

eyes any place," declared Mrs. Cuda-  
hy to the chief.

### Mrs. Cudahy Positive.

"Remember, Mrs. Cudahy, that your  
identification is a serious matter and  
may mean penitentiary for this man,"  
warned the chief.

"But I am positive," declared Mrs.  
Cudahy. "I never could mistake the  
man."

Chief of Police Wood later said that  
the description of the "masked man"  
exactly fitted the prisoner.

Condory, who says that he served on  
the battleship New York in the Span-  
ish-American war, is of stocky build  
and wears a mustache and goatee. Ac-  
cording to the police he made absolute-  
ly no efforts to disguise himself when  
he called at the Cudahy home today,  
even his clothes fitting the description  
given by Mrs. Cudahy.

According to the story told by Con-  
dory, he was approached by a man  
whom he described as being five feet  
six inches tall and weighing from 160  
to 180 pounds and having light hair,  
February 18, at Sixth street and Broad-  
way in Los Angeles.

"He told me that he wanted to get  
revenge on a woman," the police say  
Condory told them "and showed me  
a typewritten paper which was in the  
form of a confession."

### Alleged Offer of \$500.

"I met him the next day at the post-  
office on February 26 in North Broad-  
way. We went into a restaurant and  
he showed me \$500 and said he would  
give it to me if I went to the Cudahy  
home, cut the telephone wires and make  
him sign the confession."

Condory showed to both the police  
and Mrs. Cudahy a pair of nippers  
which he said the stranger gave to him  
with which to cut the house telephone  
wires.

"I was to start for the Cudahy home  
at 3:30 o'clock the afternoon of Feb-  
ruary 26," the police assert that Con-  
dory continued, "but I decided I could  
not take the risk. In fact, I had just  
read about the Brandt case in New  
York and how he had been sent to pris-  
on and it frightened me."

"Now, I did not go near the Cuda-  
hy home at all and did not know of  
the attack on Mrs. Cudahy until I read  
it in the papers the next morning. If  
she says the man looked like me it  
must have been a double, for I did not  
do it."

"But my conscience hurt me and  
that is the reason I wanted to go to  
the Cudahy home and explain that she  
had powerful enemies plotting against  
her."

The overcoat which was left by the  
man who attacked Mrs. Cudahy was  
tried on Condory and it was said that  
it fitted. Condory told the police that  
he didn't know the name of the man  
who he says offered him the \$500.

He could not tell the police where  
he had been, although it was  
learned that he had roomed on the east  
side.

Condory is being held by the police  
on the charge of burglary.

## AUTHOR HOWELLS IS ACCLAIMED AT FEAST

(Continued From Page One.)

William J. Locke, H. G. Wells, Arnold  
Bennett, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Henry  
James, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Alfred  
Parsons, Eden Philpotts, Sir Arthur  
Pinero, Theodore Watts Dunton, J. M.  
Barrie and Sarah Grand.

Directly after the Howells' dinner  
President Taft boarded his train which  
left at 12:30 o'clock for Washington.

Outside the dinner the president had  
an informal chat with Timothy L. Woodruff,  
who said afterwards that he had ac-  
cused the president of loyal support in  
Brooklyn.

It is said that there was nothing else  
of political flavor to President Taft's  
visit.

### MAJOR R. C. CROXTON ON SPECIAL DETAIL

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Major  
Richard C. Croxton, twentieth infantry,  
is detailed for general recruiting ser-  
vice at Philadelphia, relieving Major  
William Wiegell, infantry, on or about  
April 1.

Captain Lawrence J. Fleming, quar-  
termaster, is assigned to the Sixth cav-  
alry, to take effect May 2.

Leave of absence for four months is  
granted to Captain Edward N. John-  
son, corps of engineers, to take effect  
on or about March 10.

The name of Captain William O.  
Reid, Sixth cavalry, is placed on the  
list of detached officers to take effect  
March 2, and the name of Captain  
Charles D. Rhodes, cavalry, is removed  
from the list to take effect March 1.

Captain Rhodes is assigned to the  
Sixth cavalry, to take effect March 2.  
Leave of absence for one month is  
granted Second Lieutenant Frank M.  
Kennedy, Tenth cavalry.

Order February 24, relating to Major  
Richard C. Croxton, twentieth infantry,  
and Major William Wiegell, infantry, is  
revoked.

The rules committee, interviewed between  
Berger and McCartney, who were almost  
on the verge of combat. His interference  
in the Lawrence strike conditions were  
revealed from several rival sources.

Will Go Back to Work.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 2.—Strik-  
ing operatives of the Arlington and El-  
lice mills who are affiliated with the  
Central Labor union will return to work  
Monday morning and accept the 5 per  
cent minimum wage increase offered.  
This was decided upon at a meeting of  
the general committee of the union to-  
night. "Tougher action is accepted gen-  
erally as an indication that the Central  
Labor union will recommend the accept-  
ance of the concession offered in all the  
mills."

The Industrial Workers of the World  
strike committee declined the offer of the  
agents today, but the latter, nevertheless,  
expect a marked increase of workers  
Monday.

The Industrial Workers control the  
majority of the unskilled operatives who  
are on strike.

## SENATE IS NOT FAVORABLE TO THE EXCISE TAX

New Proposition Will Be Re-  
ferred to the Judiciary Com-  
mittee; Sugar Bill Goes to  
Finance Committee.

DOUBTFUL IF THEY  
WILL BE REPORTED

Holding Corporations, Such as  
United States Steel, Will Be  
Hit if the Excise Bill Be-  
comes a Law.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The  
house is expected to begin discus-  
sion of the Democratic bill  
to levy an excise tax on all  
net incomes above \$5000 a year, in-  
cluding salaries, by Wednesday or  
Thursday next. It will be reported from  
the ways and means committee, to-  
gether with the bill to put sugar on  
the free list. The two measures prob-  
ably will be considered conjointly and  
both will be passed within a week or  
ten days.

The known success of the two mea-  
sures in the Democratic house turned all  
discussion today to the senate end of  
the capitol, where it was admitted that  
both bills would have a tempestuous  
career. In the senate the bills will be re-  
ferred to different committees and with  
many senators unfriendly to them there  
is little likelihood they can be linked  
together, as is proposed in the house.

The so-called income tax, or extended  
corporation tax bill, under the senate  
rules, will go to the committee on ju-  
diary, where it is said it will meet an  
unfriendly reception. The free sugar  
bill will go to the finance committee.  
Senate leaders declared tonight that the  
finance committee hardly would feel  
justified in reporting a bill cutting off  
more than \$50,000,000 in revenues  
without knowing what the senate pro-  
posed doing with the income tax bill.

On the other hand, it was said the  
members of the judiciary committee  
would not be convinced easily of the  
necessity of the new taxing measures  
in the absence of the passage of the  
sugar bill and the consequent deficit in  
the revenues.

### Scope of Tax Law.

The extension of the corporation tax  
law to individuals and co-partnerships,  
it was declared today, would hit di-  
rectly holding corporations such as the  
United States Steel corporation. The  
bill was drafted by Representative Hull  
of Tennessee who issued a statement re-  
lating to holding companies in part as  
follows:

"The present corporation tax law ex-  
empts all holding corporations from the  
tax it imposes. The proposed excise bill  
does not in terms impose a tax upon any  
corporation as such, but it does impose  
a tax on individuals, for instance, whose  
net earnings exceed \$5000, including all  
net earnings received or entitled to be  
received as dividends, or other compen-  
sation within the meaning of the act,  
out of the net earnings of any or all  
corporations that do not themselves pay  
an excise tax."

"Hence, every person connected with  
a holding corporation as a stockholder  
or otherwise and who received, or is en-  
titled to receive any portion of the an-  
nual net earnings of such corporations  
in excess of \$5000, is liable for the tax."

"Of course, the proposed bill would  
apply to all holders of the bonds of  
such companies and those receiving in-  
terest thereon in excess of \$5000."

Representative Underwood, chairman  
of the ways and means committee, said  
that in representing the bill to the  
house next week the features which hit  
at holding companies would be em-  
phasized.

### Taken by Surprise.

The new plan of the Democrats took  
their Republican colleagues entirely by  
surprise. Many of them had not re-  
covered sufficiently to be willing to  
talk for publication. Everybody agreed  
that the debates in the house and senate  
on so radical a change in the method  
of raising government revenue would  
be the stormiest of recent years.  
The constitutionality of the new plan,  
it was said, would be attacked by some  
representatives and senators, although  
the Democratic leaders in the house  
claim the measure has been so drawn  
as to comply with the supreme court  
decision upholding the corporation tax  
law. That decision, it was pointed out,  
held that the corporation tax was not  
a tax on a franchise, but on the privi-

## TAKES POISON AFTER SLAYING CHILDREN

Mrs. L. F. Jellison of Salem,  
Or., Unable to Earn Enough  
to Prevent Starvation.

SALEM, Or., March 2.—Despondent  
because of her inability to earn enough  
money to keep her four children from  
starvation, Mrs. L. F. Jellison, aged  
about 36, administered cyanide of  
potassium to each of them and then  
drank a dose herself. All five are dead.

A letter received today by the chief  
of police read:

"I know the law requires an investi-  
gation. Do as little as possible; plain  
fact is, I can't earn enough alone to  
keep from starving. Some one induced  
my boy to leave and now I am too ill  
to work. I cannot see them all.  
There is a little money in my purse  
—\$21. Make it bury us all together.  
Sorry to make so much disturbance, but  
I am too comforted to write."

Chief of Police Hamilton went to the  
house where Mrs. Jellison had been liv-  
ing and found it locked. Going to a  
tent in the yard he found the bodies of  
mother and children huddled on the  
bed. An empty bottle, which had con-  
tained cyanide of potassium, lay be-  
side them. The ages of the children  
were: Essey, a girl, 15; Harold, 12;  
Maud, 11, and Raymond, 9. All evi-  
dently had complied with the mother's  
command to take the poison, save the  
youngest, who showed marks of vio-  
lence as though he had been forced to  
swallow.

Mrs. Jellison had been employed in a  
cafeteria, but about a week ago left  
her work, saying she was going to  
Colorado. Russell Strong, about 17  
years of age, a son by a former hus-  
band, came away a week ago and the  
mother became despondent.

lege of doing business. The bill holds  
that working for a salary is just as  
much a manner of doing business as  
investing money in an enterprise.

### Senatorial Opinions.

In the senate it is said that in all  
probability party alignments will be  
broken, although party leaders made no  
such concessions publicly. Senator  
Snoot of Utah, a member of the senate  
finance committee, which will deal with  
the bill, declared there was no possi-  
bility of the measure passing the senate.

"I do not believe," he said, "that  
any Republican senator, regular or  
insurgent, will stand for this  
measure that would destroy a  
great industry. The income tax